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CHATTANOOGA
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FIELDS

CHATTANOOGA

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PRIOR to 1838 the village on Moccasin Bend of the Tennessee River was known as Ross' Landing or Ross' Ferry. In that year the citizens adopted the more euphonious name of Chattanooga, derived from the old Creek Indian word describing the spot.

When Chattanooga received its city charter, fifty-two years ago, the population was estimated at about fifteen hundred, and the new city had only two thousand inhabitants at the outbreak of the Civil War.

It was during 1862-3 that the name of Chattanooga became famous throughout the world. Its location, in a border State, with fine railroad and river facilities, gave it a strategic value far beyond many larger centers, and the tide of war surged over the little mountain city. It was occupied by opposing armies successively, and the desperate battles fought in the near vicinity exposed the inhabitants to all the horrors of war. Mills and factories were demolished, farms and houses abandoned or destroyed, transportation lines dismantled, and many of the citizens lost their lives as well as their wealth.

At the close of the war the people of Chattanooga set bravely at work to retrieve their lost fortunes. Never has such a task been accomplished more successfully. The city has grown amazingly, claiming now over fifty thousand inhabitants, and no small part of the increase has come from peaceful invaders whose first knowledge of Chattanooga and its resources was gained during the period of hostilities.

Here, favored by a bounteous natural wealth, consisting of fruitful fields, virgin forests, and valuable deposits of coal, iron, and all kinds of minerals, the number of active industries has increased annually, until now there are over four hundred in operation, furnishing employment to many thousands, a large proportion of whom are skilled mechanics. The output includes iron, steel, wood, stone, clay, and textile and chemical products. The raw material is secured mainly from the surrounding country.

The elevation of Chattanooga above the sea averages seven hundred feet, and the surrounding mountain plateaus about twenty-five hundred feet. The pure and invigorating atmosphere makes the city one of the healthiest on the globe, and it is becoming known the world over as a natural sanitarium. Chattanooga is admitted to be the geographical trade center of the South, and its transportation facilities, which consist of nine railroads and the great Tennessee River, are not surpassed in any quarter of the country.

Within a few miles of Chattanooga the National Government has purchased the entire Chickamauga Battlefield, and has converted the fifteen square miles embraced in this territory to the purposes of a magnificent National Military Park. Congress has expended three-quarters of a million, and the various States have appropriated over half a million for the erection of monuments to commemorate the valor of their soldiers. It is the only example in existence of a battlefield reserved entirely for park use, and is considered the most comprehensive military object lesson in the world.

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MOCCASIN BEND—CHATTANOOGA IN THE DISTANCE

This view from Lookout Mountain shows part of the battlefield in the foreground, and the Moccasin Bend, a remarkable twist in the course of the Tennessee River at this point. The name was given from the striking resemblance to the outlines of an Indian's shoe or moccasin.





FOUNTAIN SQUARE, CHATTANOOGA

W. H. HOLT

A beautiful public square in the heart of the city. The monument at the right was erected as a memorial to Samuel M. Patton, who died by fire in this city, April 3, 1897.



CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA

Located between Tenth and Eleventh Street, near Market. Built entirely of white marble, and cost about \$200,000. Is one of the finest Government buildings in the South. It contains the Post Office, United States Federal Court, the Weather Bureau, and the office of the United States Civil Service Commissioners.



THE AUDITORIUM, CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga's great convention hall. It has a seating capacity of five thousand and has been used by many large gatherings.



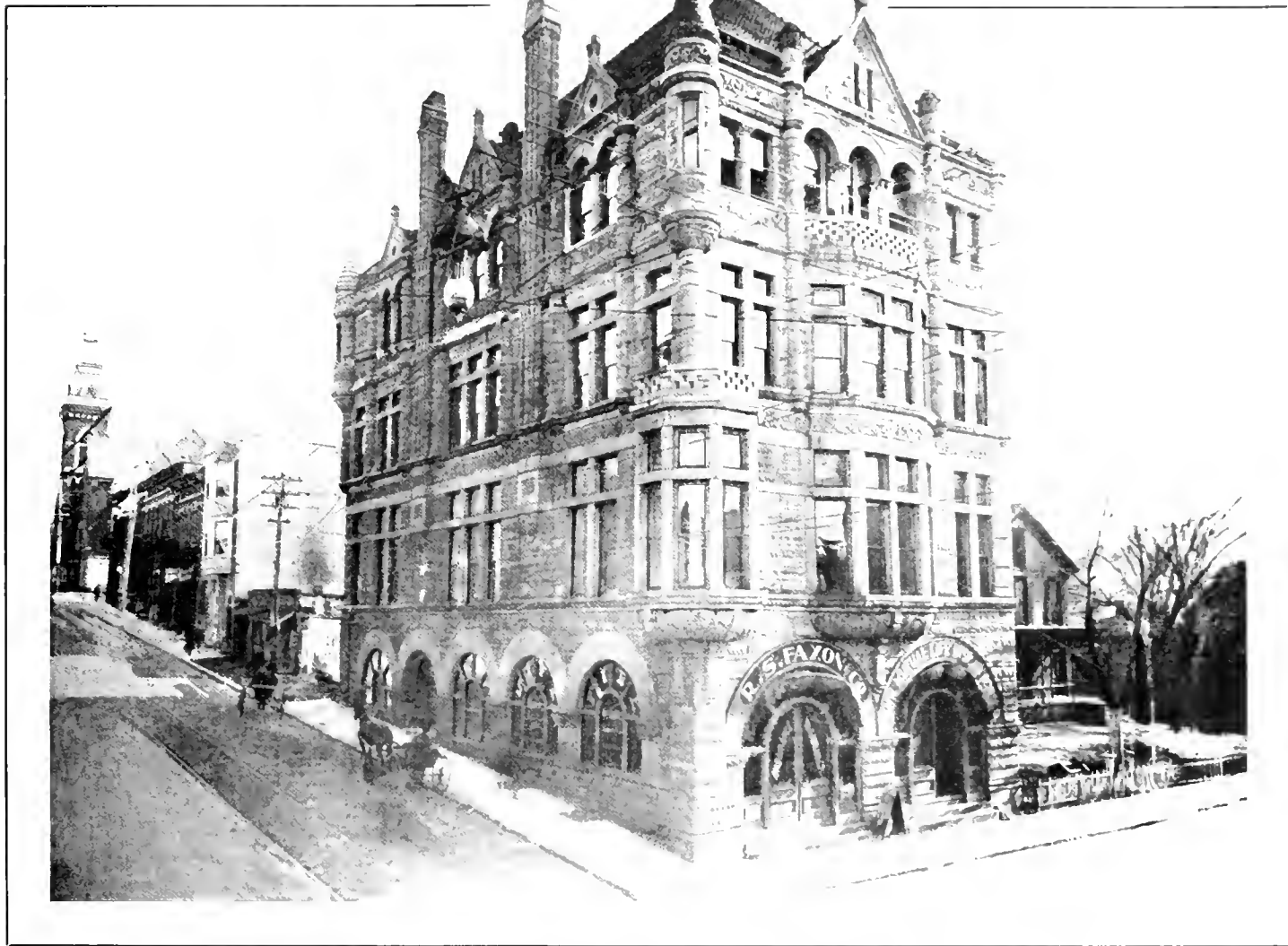
S. H. KRESS & CO

The Chattanooga store of the Southern syndicate of 5 and 10 cent stores.



THE TIMES BUILDING, CHATTANOOGA

Home of one of the best morning papers in the South. Completed in 1892 at a cost of \$140,000. Located on Georgia Avenue and Eighth Street.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE CHATTANOOGA

On Cherry Street, corner of Seventh Street. Built of Ohio sandstone at a cost of \$52,000. There are five hundred members belonging to the various lodges which meet in the building.



BARONE ERLANGER HOSPITAL, CHATTANOOGA.

On Harrison Avenue, near the city limits. Built partly by public subscription and partly by the city and county. Called the Baroness Erlanger Hospital because of a large donation from the Baron Erlanger, of Germany. Here six hundred nineteen patients were cared for in 1907.



GRANT UNIVERSITY, CHATTANOOGA

Located on McAlister Avenue. Built of brick and cost \$150,000. The University has over three hundred students.



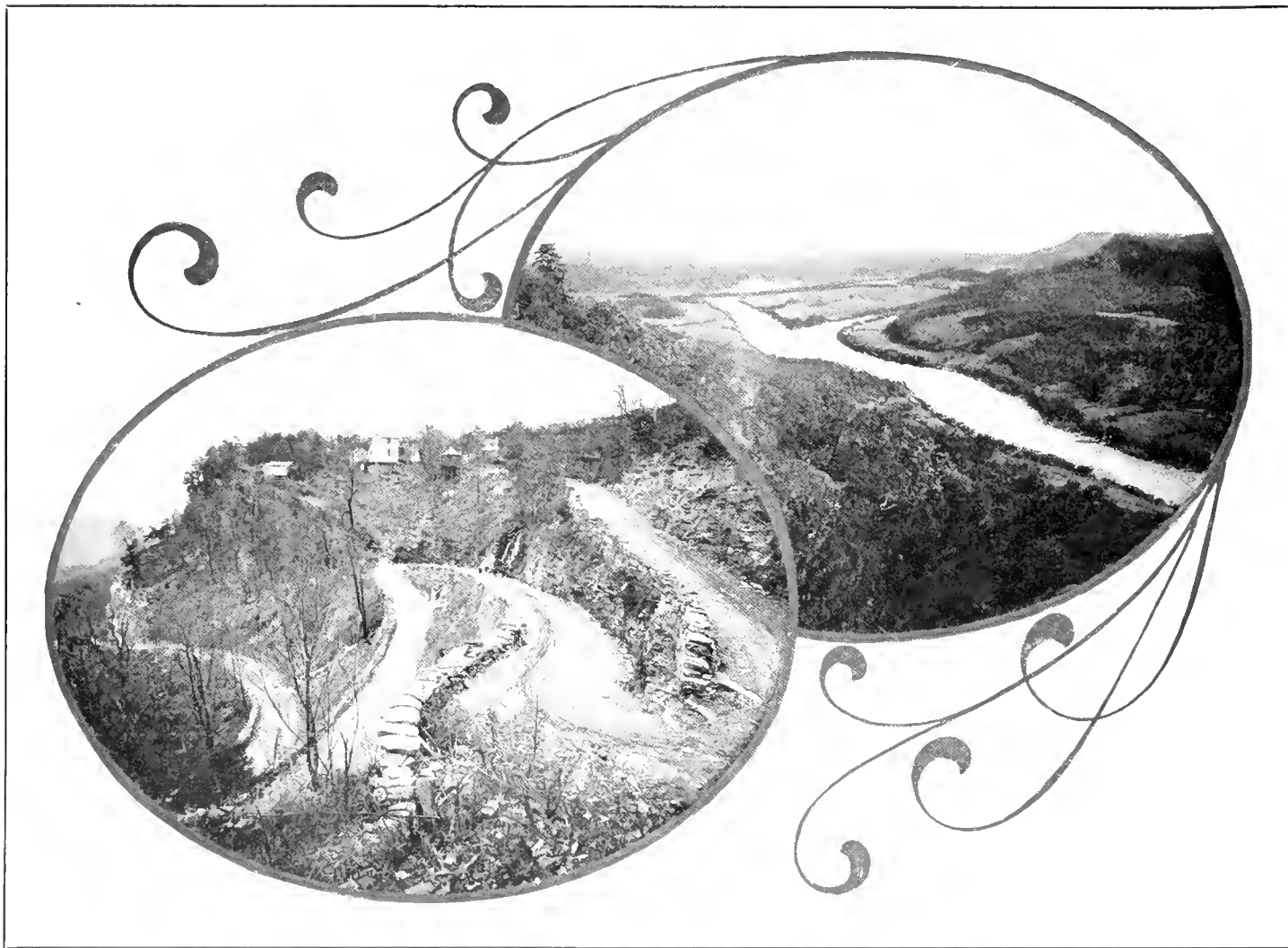
BLUFF VIEW, OVERLOOKING THE TENNESSEE RIVER

Looking east from county bridge. The bluff is one hundred twenty-five feet high, and affords a grand view of the river and the mountains. In the distance is Missionary Ridge.



REELFOOT LAKE PARK, CHATTANOOGA.

A delightful part of the city. From here the huge bulk of Lookout Mountain fills the horizon.

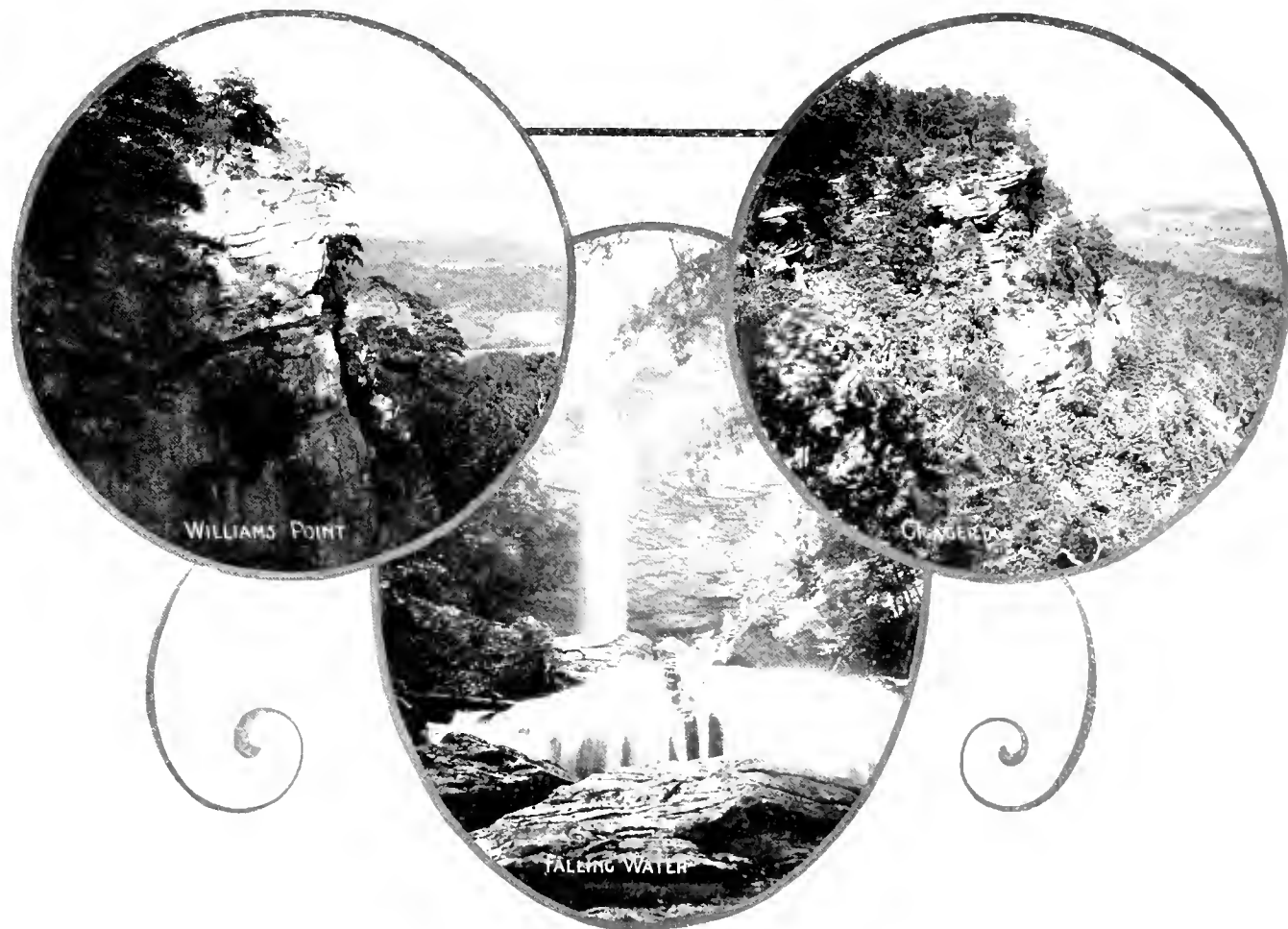


The road to the top.

Looking toward Chattanooga.

ON WALDEN'S RIDGE.

Walden's Ridge is several miles north of the city on the other side of the river, and is a part of the Cumberland Range. It is a favorite resort for invalids on account of its wonderful air and celebrated springs. The view at the right shows Williams Island in the fork of the river. Here is where Andrews, the leader of the "Andrews Raiders," was captured, in April, 1862.



VIEWS AT WALDEN'S RIDGE

The natural scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur. Deep gulches and ravines abound. Big Falling Water and Little Falling Water are points of especial interest.



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN FROM THE BANKS OF THE TENNESSEE.

Lookout Mountain is about twenty-two hundred feet above the level of the sea. It has first rank as one of the "show places" of America. On a clear day the territory of seven States may be discerned from the top. The Tennessee River washes the base. Nov. 24, 1863, this mountain was the scene of the famous "Battle Above the Clouds."

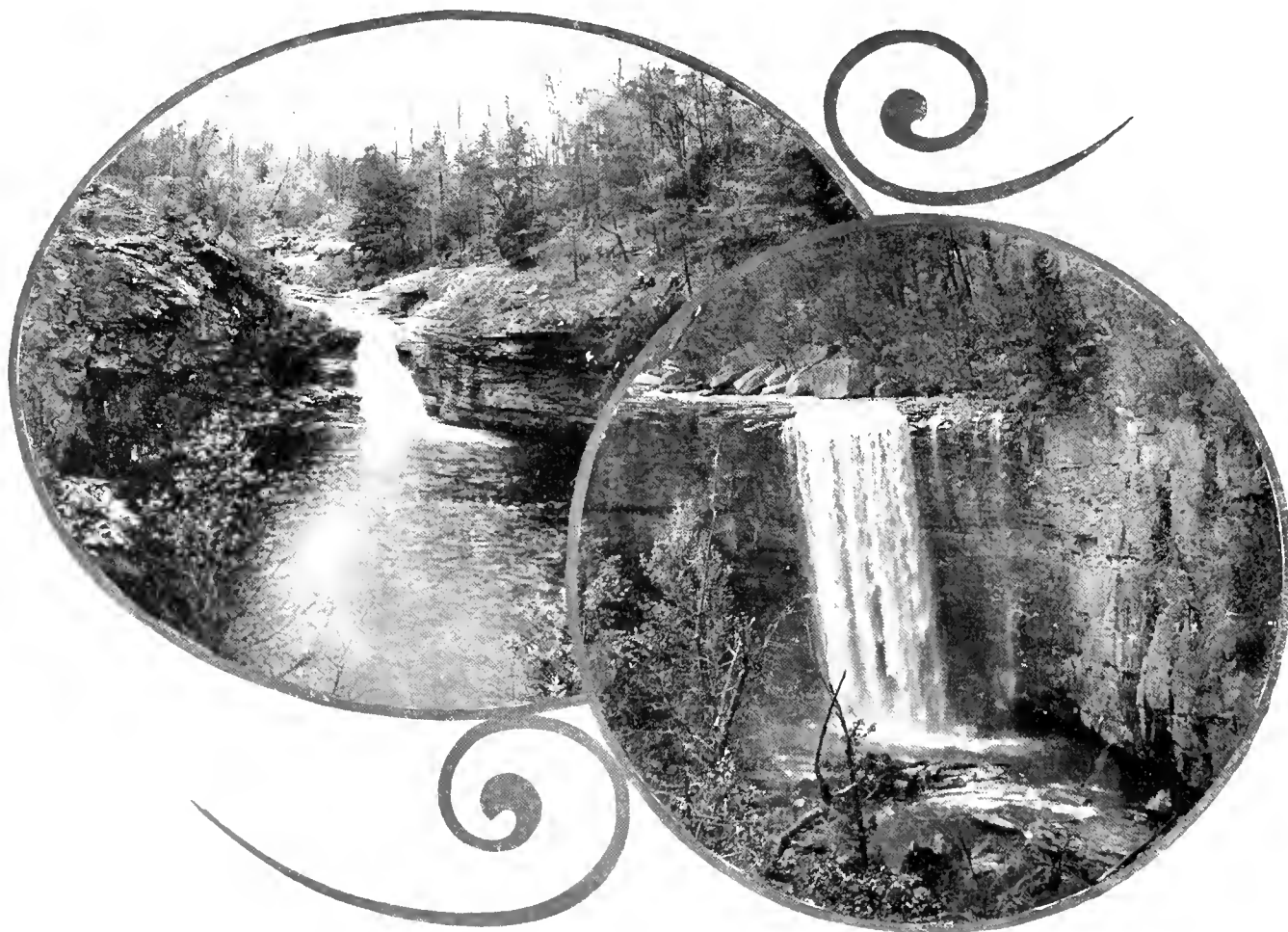


THE INCLINE RAILWAY, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Runs from the base to the top and is four thousand seven hundred fifty feet long. The steepest and longest incline in the world. Crosses the plateau where the battle was fought, and terminates at Lookout Inn.

LOOKOUT INN, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

On the top of the mountain, near the battlefield. One of the best appointed resort hotels in the country. Accommodates six hundred.



LULA LAKE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Circle from the Top. Perched by a mountain road. It is a pool of water in a basin-shaped rock about one hundred feet in diameter.

LULA FALL LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Just below Lula Lake. Here the water plunges over a precipice one hundred twenty-five feet high. At the base is a large cave extending entirely around and back of the Fall.



FINNET ROCK, LOGGERS' MOUNTAIN

From this point may be obtained one of the most commanding views in the world. A
 view of the entire mountain range.



BETWEEN MOUNTAIN SIDES

The view at the end of the line, looking south. The locomotive is at the end of the line.



BATTLEFIELD OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

This plateau was the scene of much of the fighting in the "Battle Above the Clouds" where Hooker defeated Walthall, Nov. 24, 1863. The Cravens House in the center of the view was General Walthall's headquarters. The memorial in the foreground was erected by the State of Iowa. To the right is the New York memorial. The Point Hotel is shown in the distance.



THE NEW YORK MONUMENT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
Erected by the State of New York. Located on the plateau near the top of the mountain.



THE NEW YORK MONUMENT ORCHARD KNOB
Erected by the State of New York. Designed by George Thompson, and Knapp.



THE WISCONSIN MONUMENT, ORCHARD KNOB.
Erected by the State of Wisconsin.



THE MARYLAND MONUMENT, ORCHARD KNOB.
Erected by the State of Maryland.



GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, MISSIONARY RIDGE

Headquarters of General Grant, Thomas, and Granger during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Now a Government reservation. On the crest in the right foreground seen the Wisconsin Monument, in the center the Maryland Monument, at the left the New York Monument. In the foreground are smaller stones commemorating the various organizations.



BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS, MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The headquarters of General Bragg during the battle field may be obtained

In this reservation the Government has erected an observation tower, seventy feet high, from which a fine view of the battle- The Illinois Monument is in this enclosure and is shown back of the tower in this view.



DE LONG TOWER ON TERNARY RIDGE

One of the steel observation towers erected by the Government on the Ternary Ridge. The tower offers a comprehensive view of the whole island.



THE OHIO MONUMENT, MISSIONARY RIDGE

Erected by the State of Ohio. Located in a small Government reservation to the north of Bragg's Headquarters.



THE ILLINOIS MONUMENT, MISSIONARY RIDGE

Erected by the State of Illinois. Located in the Government reservation of Bragg's Headquarters.



IN THE FURNACE OF WAR

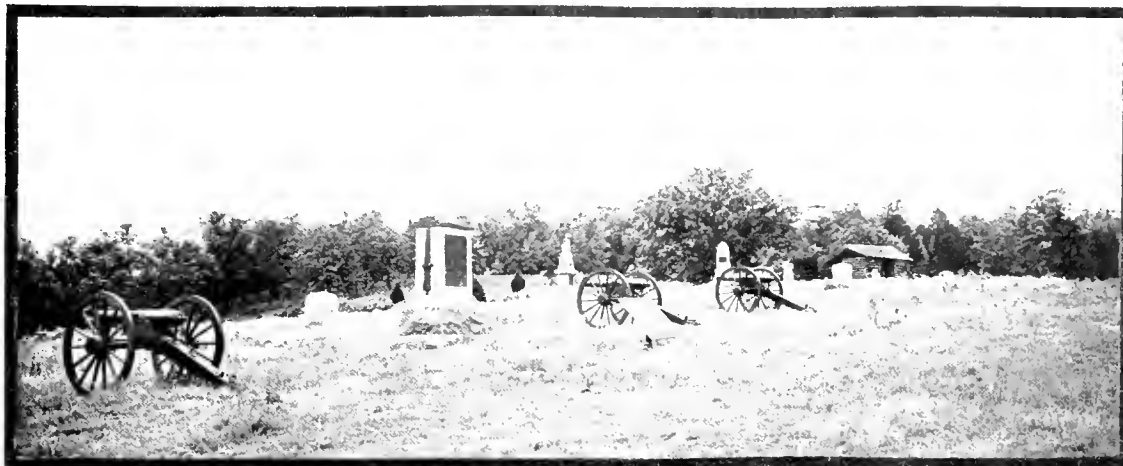
The monument in the foreground is the grave of Col. James H. Bowling, a member of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, who died in 1861. The monument in the background is the grave of a soldier who died in 1862. The path leads to the graves of other soldiers who died in the same year.



SNODGRASS HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

(Headquarters of Gen. George H. Thomas, Sept. 20, 1863.)

Here is where Gen. George H. Thomas checked the victorious Confederates and saved the army of Rosecrans. The struggle was bloody in the extreme. Thomas, reinforced by Granger and Steadman, held his position on this hill stubbornly, and earned for himself the title of the "Rock of Chickamauga." He retreated on the evening of the twentieth, only after he received orders to do so. The old Snodgrass House has survived the forty years which have elapsed since the time of the battle.



SNODGRASS HILL, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD

The bulk of the fighting at Chickamauga was at Snodgrass Hill. The casualties sustained in the battle were appalling—Rosecrans lost a total of 16,100 men; Bragg, 12,800; a combined loss of 33,900 for both armies. The National Commission has ascertained the fighting lines of all divisions and brigades on both the Union and Confederate sides with sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets for these organizations. The old lines of earthworks have been restored and about three hundred cannon placed in position.



KELLY'S FIELD, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Kelly's Field was near the center of the battlefield. The fighting was principally on a level, thickly wooded plain where it was hard to use artillery with much effect and where the movement of the troops were veiled in obscurity. These conditions contributed to make the battle especially sanguinary, as surprises were frequent and advancing troops were often subjected to unexpected cross fires.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG
Cemetery Hill. Right of Stables, left of Breckenridge.

Granite and bronze are the material used for all the memorials, and they range in cost from \$500 to \$10,000 each. Large tablets are set up in places of strategic importance, giving a condensed statement of the movements of troops. Tablets have also been erected for army headquarters, and for corps, division, and brigade headquarters, each taken by each organization, set forth on the tablets. Pyramids of shell mark the spot where the Union or Confederate Artillery fired the first shot.



THE GEORGIA MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

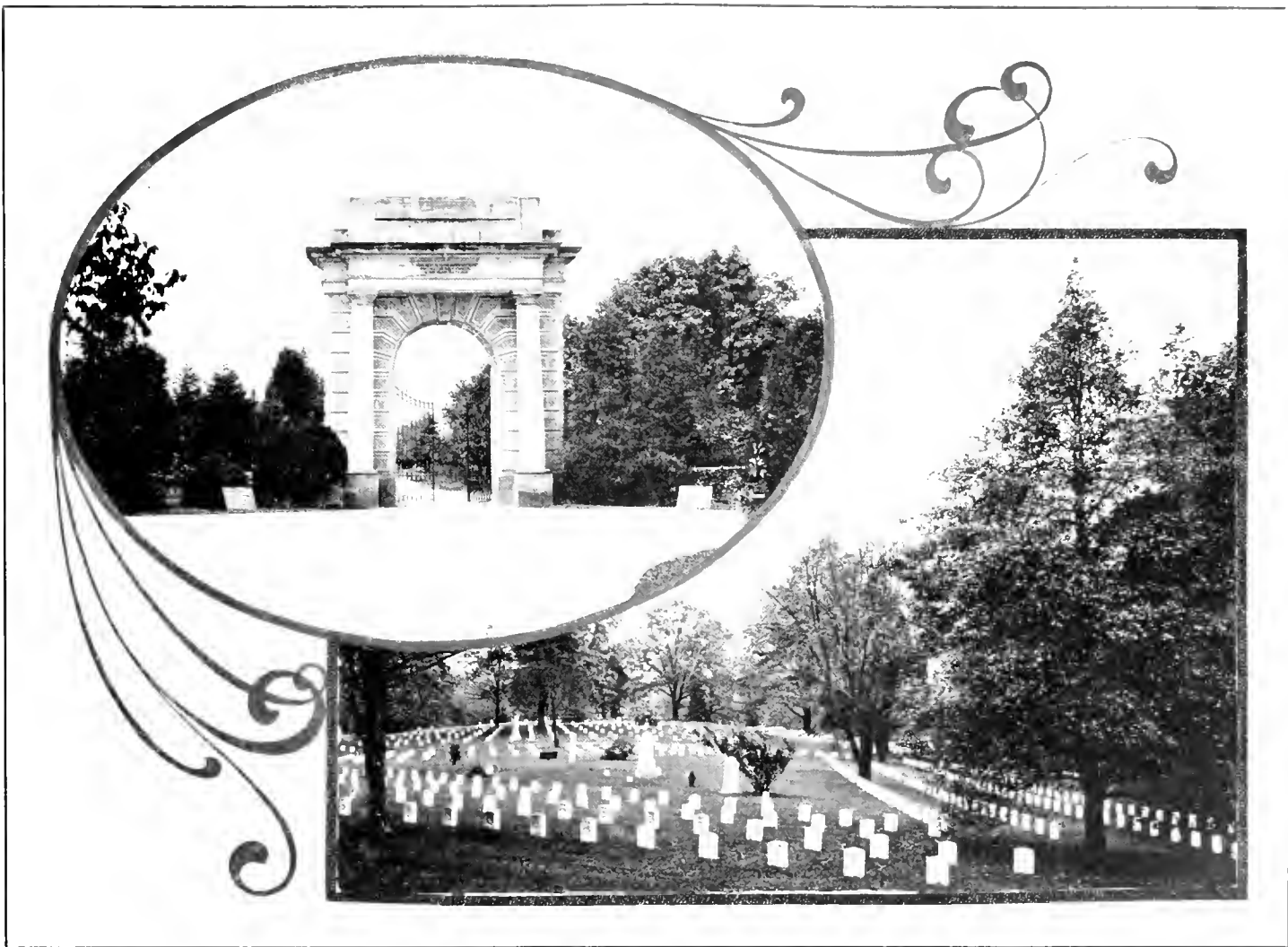
Erected by the State of Georgia. Located in the center of the Park on the Poe Field.

THE WILDER BRIGADE MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Erected by the Wilder Brigade. Located near the Widow Glenn's house. Built of stone, 81 feet high.

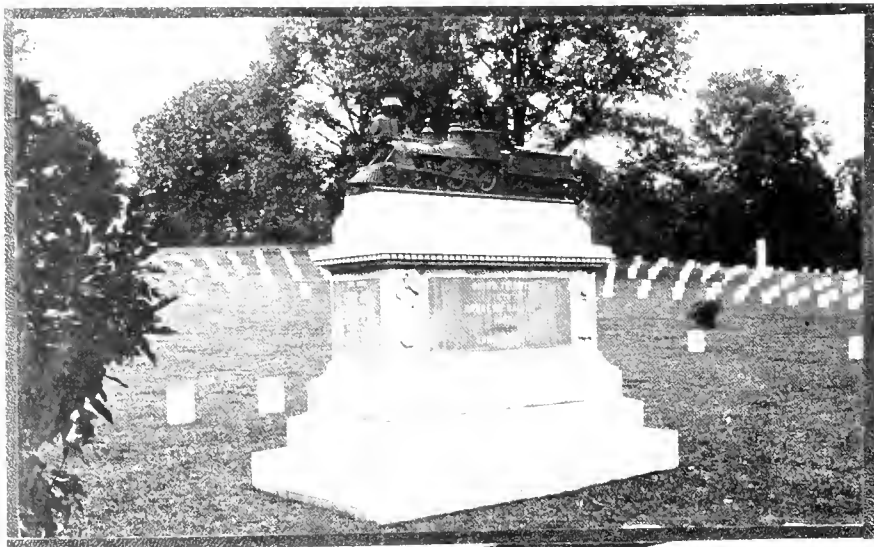
THE KENTUCKY MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Erected by the State of Kentucky to her sons who fought in both armies. Located upon the Lafayette Road near Alexander's Bridge Road.



NATIONAL CEMETERY CHATTANOOGA

Now one of the largest National Cemeteries in the country. Here were buried in 1865 a total of 13,654 Union soldiers, 12,800 known and 854 unknown. The archway gateway, erected by the Government, cost \$15,000.

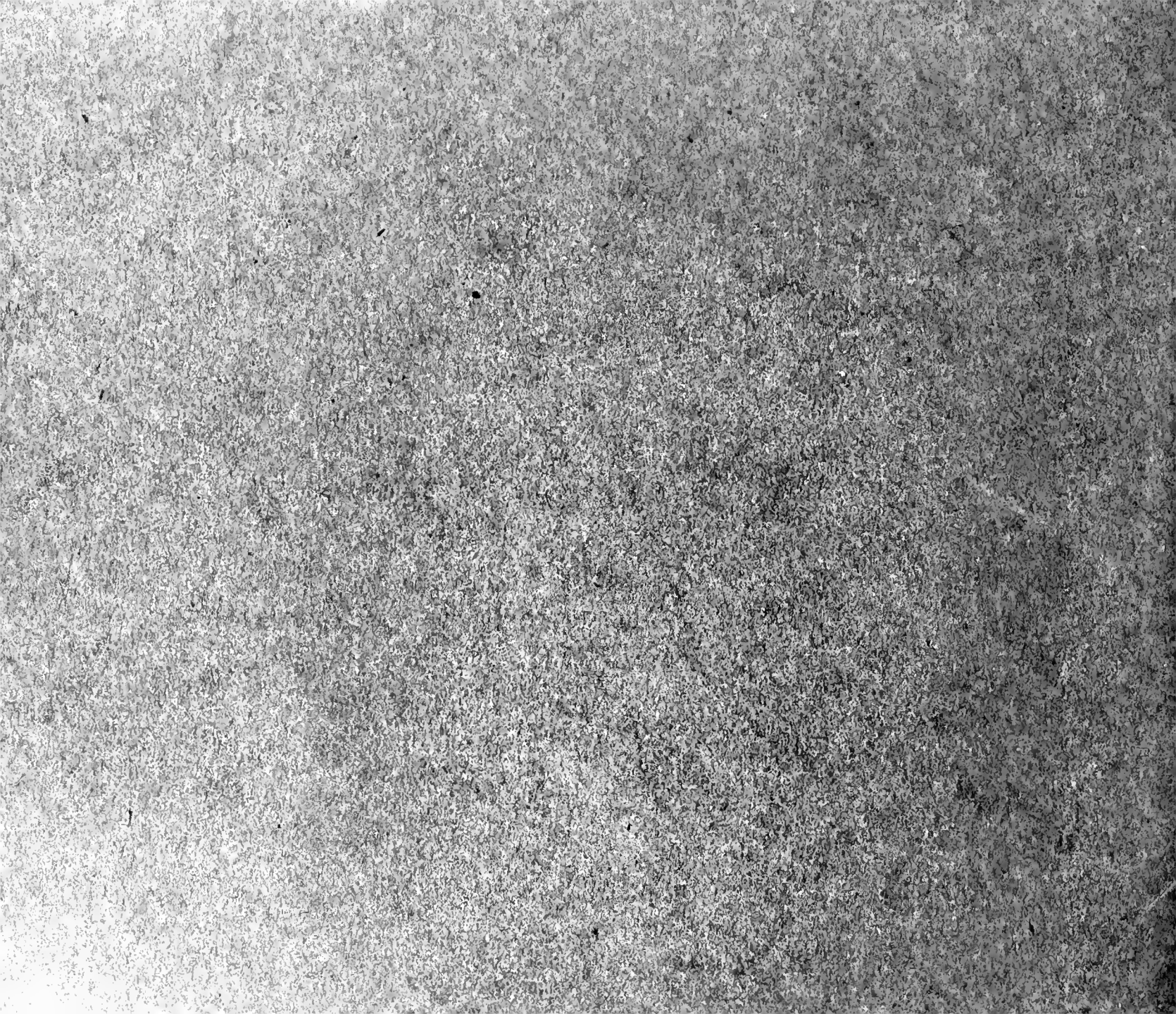


Monument to Andrews' Raiders, National Cemetery, with facsimile of "General"

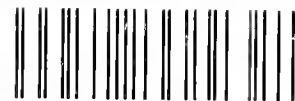
"The General"

THE ANDREWS' RAIDERS.

In the National Cemetery are buried James J. Andrews and his companions, who captured an engine at Big Shanty on the Western & Atlantic Railway in an attempt to burn bridges and cut the Confederate Army from its base of supplies. They were overtaken, eight were executed as spies, six were paroled, and eight escaped from prison. The famous engine "General" which was captured is kept as a memorial in the Union Station at Chattanooga. A tablet tells the story of the raid.



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